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HALL No. 164 BROADWAY-This Evening-Grand NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st .- This After-

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Watercount, No. 652 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1868.

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To The Courts, Money and other Markets are on the second page this morning; Real Estate and New Publications on the sixth page.

Hotse, April 13.—A number of bilts were introduced. Mr. Washburne gave notice that he should move a call of the House on Thursday. The resolution to print 40,000 copies of Manager Butler's speech being in order, Mr. it, insisting upon an amendment to print Judge Cartis's speech being added. The House ad-journed without action for want of a quorum.

Wisconsin shows probably over 6,000 Republican majority for judges. Our friends are greatly elated at the result, and promise three times as much for Grant next November.

quarters in St. Louis, of the starvation of the Indians at Fort Berthold, and the simultaneous reports from other quarters of impending Indian hostilities, which will probably break out as soon as the roads are clear of snow, show the necessity of some efficient reorganization of Indian Affairs. Bills have been introduced for the creation of a Department of Indian Affairs. What has become of them? Where is the "Big "Injun" whose mission it is to look after these questions in Congress?

The news which we published yesterday from the Pacific Coast of Mexico indicates that quiet | substantial identification in sympathy and ideas is not yet restored in that part of the Republic. The war between rival Governors continues. The Federal Government is not strong enough to put down the war, and commerce, consequently, lies prostrate. The details of these reports have generally to be received with vehement championship of the Rebel causegreat caution, for frequently they emanate from parties in whose interest it is to represent the condition of Mexico in the worst possible light. The continuance of war in several of the Pacific States admits, however, of no doubt. The increase of the emigration from the United States into the mining districts makes the war in the Pacific States specially dangerous to the integrity of Mexican territory, for, whether encouraged or discouraged, the settlers, when strong ever at heart hostile to the Rebellion? enough, will strongly be tempted to take steps | The Volunteers form an element of the can-

At the Impeachment trial yesterday the larger part of the time was consumed in the de- Called to choose between their General-inbate of counsel over questions propounded to Gen. Sherman by the defense. On a number ficult for many of them to cast their votes for of questions the Senate voted against admitting the General's testimony (as to the President's declarations of intention), but at length a question submitted by Senator Johnson was admitted by a vote of 26 Yeas to 22 Nays, and his coveted testimony for the defense was obtained. It was cut short for the session, however, by the clever management of Mr. Butler. The Chief-Justice's last ruling vesterday was that Gen. Sherman could go on, and the Senate sustained him. We are glad to record that the proposition for additional speeches from the Managers was tabled and killed at the beginning of the session.

THE STRUGGLE BEFORE US. This country has been convulsed by many vehement political contests; that of 1868 is destined to eclipse and dwarf them all. The aggregate popular vote for President at the

three last elections was as follows:

1856 4,055,018 1860 4,680,195 1864 (11 States silent)4,034,789 This year, we presume there will not be less than Six Millions of votes polled, although nearly or quite One Hundred Thousand persons are now disfranchised because of their prominent participation in the late Rebellion.

We have not agreed with those who predicted that, with Gen. Grant running for President, there could be none other than a one-sided contest. Gen. Grant has great personal strength -much more to-day than he had previously to the publication of his testimony before the Impeachment Committee of the House-but the magnitude of the political issues involved in the canvass tends strongly to dwarf all personal considerations. For example: There cannot be less, and probably are more, than One Million voters in the several States who adhere to the Roman Catholic Church; and of these Gen. Grant, running on the Republican ticket, will be lucky indeed if he receives Fifty Thousand. The residue will vote solidly against him, not from dislike to or distrust of the man, but from repugnance to the principles wherewith he is identified.

Reconstruction is the pivot of the canvass. In what shape shall the Southern States be restored to the places in the Union, from which they were precipitated by the Slaveholders' Rebellion? The Democratic party insists that they shall come back as little changed as may be from the shape in which they went out-the Rebels uppermost, the Blacks underfeet or nowhere. In the Democratic conception, the overthrow of Slavery was a measure of usurpation and disunion-a fell crime which "united the South and divided the North." The Democrats would have had the Southern States resume their places in the Union under the Governors and Legislatures which taxed, borrowed, conscripted to the utmost to dissolve and destroy the Union, and would have had them fill their seats in Congress directly with Generals and Colonels surrendered by Lee and Johnston, and paroled by Grant and Sherman. That, according to Democratic ideas, would have been no "Reconstruction," but genuine "Restoration."

There are Republicans who seem to us to eff as widely in an opposite direction. They would have confiscated the property of the more conspicuous and wealthy Rebels and disfranchised (if not also banished) them forever. In their eyes. rebellion-at least, rebellion in behalf of Slavery-is an inexpiable crime, and the Republic should never forgive it. Some of these care nothing as to the future of the Blacks; they are anxious only that the Rebels shall be kept under.

We hold UNIVERSAL AMNESTY, IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE, to be the proper bases of the true, beneficent Reconstruction imperatively demanded. We do not ask that malignant, implacable Rebels be empowered to resist by their votes the enfranchisement of loyal Blacks; but we do heartily wish that Congress would forthwith enfranchise every ex-Rebel who would take an oath of tidelity to the Union and of acquiescence in the enfranchisement of the Blacks. We believe that a majority of those now disfranchised for treason would take that oath, and, having taken, most of them would keep it. And that would push practical Reconstruction a long way ahead. We might choose to go further; so far, we think Congress might go at once, without inconsistency

or peril. We believe the Republicans must triumph next Fall; but their triumph will be more or less certain and thorough, as practical Reconstruction shall be visibly further from or nearer to completion. Let every Southern State be reorganized, under a government of its own choice, with its representatives already admitted to seats in Congress or clearly about to be, and it is not possible that we should be beaten. Suppose we should carry but half the Electoral Votes of the lately Rebel States, we can take the North and West nearly solid if it shall appear that our triumph means Reconstruction consummated and abiding, while our adversaries involves going back and beginning the work over again.

The masses want Peace and Thrift: They care less for abstractions and theories than for results. And if it shall appear next Fall that the nearest way to Order and Tranquillity lies through a Republican triumph, we shall be reenforced by tens of thousands who care little for either party but very much for Stability and Prosperity.

We do not lay much stress on the divisions Reports received at Gen. Sherman's head- of our adversaries. They may and will differ up to the meeting of their National Convention; but whenever Pendleton shall have been nominated-as he probably will be on the 5th of July next-they will all go in for him at least as heartily as they did for McClellan. And McClellan was beaten by the victories of Sherman, Sheridan, and Farragut, which became generally known after his nomination; for had the election been held two months earlier, the popular vote would have been a very close

> The one circumstance that must weigh heavily against the Democrats in this canvass is their with the crushed Rebellion. The enormous circulation attained in nearly every State by Brick Pomeroy's Rebel organ is a fact that cannot be explained away. Here is a journal remarkable for nothing but its undisguised, which predicted and has repeatedly exulted rule the Church as well the State, while the over Lincoln's assassination, and glorified young Emperor Francis Joseph, too weak to re-Lincoln's assassination, and glorified J. Wilkes Booth as an apostle and martyr of Liberty-with a larger and more widely diffused circulation to-day than any two other he could secure the aid of the Church for the Democratic sheets, though it is printed in a village on the upper Mississippi. Can any one Church obtained the Concordat of 1855, by explain that fact into harmony with any theory | which she received an almost unlimited influwhich affirms that the Democratic party was

toward securing a settled government for vass not to be despised. They are more than One Million to-day; they are generally proud of their agency in putting down the Rebellion, and indisposed to vote with its partisans. Chief and a "Peace" Copperhead, it will be difthe latter. We doubt that half so many will do so as now permit themselves to be accounted Democrats. "Rally 'round the flag" is a stirring exhortation, which few who have honorable discharges can withstand.

On the whole, we believe it morally impossible that the Sham Democracy should elect the next President; but they will make a desperate effort, and poll more votes than any party ever yet did in a Presidential election. In this State, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, they fight down hill, and the most determined, systematic, and seasonable efforts must be made to insure their defeat. We have no votes and no time to spare.

IS LYING GENTLEMANLY!

We ask this question alike of the Press and the Public, and submit that it is worth consideration. Why not ?

The code with which we take issue assumes that it is very rude and ungentlemanly to call the utterer of flagrant, atrocious falsehoods a

We insist, on the contrary, that it is the liar who proves himself no gentleman-not he who exposes the fraud and denounces the fabricator.

Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor of our State, saw fit, in making a Democratic speech at Bridgeport, on the Friday night next before the late Connecticut election, to assert that

"Now when the Republican party has greated the policy of governing the South by force, it involved the necessity of maintaining great armies—great standing armies. It involved great national expense. The war ceased nearly four years ago; and yet it will cost this year more than \$150,000,000 to maintain an army to keep the people of the South in subjection—a people that ought rather to be helping us to bear the cost of governing the nation. [Applause.]"

to be helping us to bear the cost of governing the hallow.

[Appianse.]"

My friend Gen. Sickles says nothing is better than the governors down South. That may be very well for the governors there, with their salaries; but can you afford to have that state of things exist, when we show you that more than \$500,000,000 a year have been wasted in order to uphold this policy of reconstruction? I nek you, is the public faith safe!—if there is no danger of greater desolation falling upon us in this land, if this policy is continued! What do you say! The tax-gatherer calls upon you, and you complain of your taxes. These taxes are imposed for the purpose of paying our unwise public debt.

Now. \$400,000,000 are raised, and out of it the creditor gets only \$100,000,000. Where do the \$500,000,000 per These assertions we have publicly branded

-These assertions we have publicly branded as lies-lies attered with intent to slander and deceive-lies villainous in their nature and purpalsy the tongue of their utterer-lies which should cover with infamy every one who as The World has done. And we have proved them such by incontestable public documents. and even by The World's own Almanae for the current year, which sets down the entire Appropriations of Congress for the current fiscal year at \$145,139,580, and for the preceding fiscal year at \$155,890,018-\$301,029,588 for the expenses of two years, instead of \$300,000,000 for of these \$301,029,588 for two years, The World (with of course a corresponding amount for last year, for which no items are given) is the cost of the Post-Office Department, which is defrayed by postages charged to those who use the Mails, and is in no proper sense a part of the cost of maintaining the Government-to say nothing of the Army. Then The World Almanac shows that of the money appropriated by Congress (of course, not all expended, though some items may have run short, while on other accounts large sums re-

Government: Post-Office Depar Repair and completion of certain Public

Total.

Deduct these from The World's total.

Leaves the fair cost of running the Government for the current fiscal year. -These, mind you, are not our figures-they are The World's, as any one may see by examing its Almanae (page 37) for 1868. Who can

argue the seal off that bond? The World does not venture even to attempt it. The World, in attempting to flounder out of one bog, gets heavily mired in another-as

" Mr. McCulloch's statement of \$157,000,000 as the cost

"Mr. McCulloch's statement of \$157,000,000 as the coat of our armaments for the year does not include pensions, but does include bountles. The exclusion and the inclusion are alike proper. The pension list is a legitimate part of the expenses of the war, but the bountles belong to the reconstruction account. It is notorious that they originated in partison motices and are sustained for party reasons. They are a part of the means for securing support for the recenstruction policy of Congress: the Republicans choosing to support an able-bodied disbunded army for two or three years in readiness to role or light as the exigencies of negro reconstruction may require." -Aha! then it is false that our disbanded volunteers are mainly Democrats, as you have so often declared them! Human hardihood is not equal to the assertion that bounties are not paid to Democratic as well as to Republican volunteers who have been honorably mustered out of service, and surely you will not

pretend that your sort of Democrats are in readiness to vote or fight as the exigencies of Negro Reconstruction may require! Let us see you try to wriggle out of this! -Mr. McCulloch never gave \$157,000,000 as "the cost of our armaments for the year"nothing like it. As we have already explained, large sums are expended under the direction of the War Department for a canal around the rapids of the Mississippi at Keokuk and kindred works, which therefore figure in the

"cost of our armaments." But we need not chase this deputy falsifier any further. AUSTRIA IN TRANSITION.

Military estimates, but are no part of "the

Among the most remarkable events in the history of Europe during the past two years is the gradual adoption of a truly liberal and progressive policy by the Government of Austria. From none of the Great Powers of Europe had such a conversion been less expected than from Austria, for ever since 1815 Austria had been noted for its zealous advocacy of conservative and reactionary principles. From 1815 to 1848, Prince Metternich's ultra-conservative policy exercised a controlling influence upon the destinies

of all Continental Europe. For a few months in 1848 the Austrian Government reluctantly accepted from the victorious revolution a liberal constitution; but as soon as it was presumed safe to do so, the liberal constitution was set aside, and the advocacy of the new policy of Austria was somewhat different from that of Metternich. The latter wished to establish the old despotism, was willing to concede all the demands of the Church if thereby success of his reactionary policy. Thus the ence upon public education, the press, literature, and the marriage laws.

The years during which State and Church en- Mc

deavored to carry through the principles of the Concordat constitute a dark chapter in the history of Austria. Notwithstanding all her prerogatives, the Church made no headway. Her own organs admitted that of the public prints at least five-sixths were the most determined opponents of the Concordat. The Government had no political party to lean upon, and no great statesman to collect a ministerial party. Dissatisfaction spread in every province, and languor and indecision prevailed in every department of public administration. The prestige and the power of Austria steadily declined. In 1859, Lombardy was lost. In 1866, the battle at Sadowa brought the Empire to the brink of rain. The dissatisfaction of the people reached its climax. Public opinion spoke out so loudly that the Emperor could no longer refuse to listen. It is doubtful whether the personal opinions of Francis Joseph have undergone any change; but the manifestations of public opinion forced upon him the conviction that he had either to expect the speedy dissolution of the entire Empire, or to abandon the policy of the Concordat, and to attempt a reconstruction of the Empire with the aid of the Liberal party, which seemed to constitute the immense majority of the population in most of the Provinces. He chose the latter; and thus Austria for two years has been in a process of liberal transformation, which

The reconstruction of Austria in 1866 began with the appointment of Baron von Beust as Prime Minister. The new Minister, who is a Protestant, had formerly been Minister of Saxony, and was known as a believer in the importance of the nationality principle. It is generally admitted that his administration has already produced important results. The most difficult of the struggles between the nationalities of the Empire has been ended by the agreement arrived at with Hungary. Each of the two balves into which the Empire is now divided in point of administration-Hungary and the Cisleithan provinces-received a Ministry representing the majority of the two Diets. All the demands made by the new Ministers and by their party were granted. Among these the most important is the abolition of the Concordat. Hungary never had recognized its validity, and it was therefore only the Parliament of Vienna which had to deal with

has eaused the astonishment of the world.

it. The Parliament, instead of declaring it at once abolished, has been satisfied with asserting the right of the State to legispose-lies that should crimson the brow and late as it pleases on educational and literary and marriage affairs, and to ignore the provisions of the Concordat on these subshould make himself their responsible indorser, jects. A Civil Marriage bill, providing that the contract concluded before the civil magistrate shall be sufficient, passed the Lower House of the Vienna Parliament almost unanimously. The Church hoped for its defeat in the Upper House, which consists of the heads of leading aristocratic families. But even in this she has been disappointed. The Upper House, by a considerable majority, has given its adhesion one year as Gov. Seymour falsely asserts. And to the principle of civil marriage. A law on the public schools, which will leave to the Almanac shows that \$19,133,000 for this year | Church an influence only on the instruction given at those schools in religion is now under discussion, and likewise certain to be adopted.

The people of Austria are jubilant. The fact that the immense majority of all classes of the population are opposed to the interference of the Church in State matters, and profess liberal principles, gives them confidence in the future. The defeated party expect that the Papal Court will break off diplomatic relations with the Austrian government, and that this measure will greatly strengthen the Conservamained unexpended) for the current fiscal tive party in Austria. At all events, it may year, the following items form no part of the be expected that the regeneration of Austria expense of the proper cost of carrying on the will not be finished without the most determined opposition of the Conservative party.

> While Congress seeks to remove the President dent in pursuance of a power expressly conferred by the Constitution, the President seeks to remove Secretary Stanton in pretended accordance with an implied power of removal upon which the Constitution is wholly silent.

> While Congress, as grounds of removal, charges the President with distinct and numerous violations of law, the President, as his ground of removing Secretary Stanton, only charges that he declined to resign his office when requested.

While President Johnson is profoundly impressed with the necessity of securing harmony between his subordinates and himself, he does not seem to be aware that a far greater necessity exists that both his subordinates and himself should act in harmony with the lawmaking power.

While the President thinks it a sufficient reason for removing Mr. Stanton that he refused to resign when requested, he would be greatly astonished if Congress could plead no better reason for removing him than that he refuses to resign.

The celebrated case which has been some time pending in the London Court of Arches, to test the legality of the ritualistic practices introduced by the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie at St. Alban's Church, Holborn, has been decided, and the judgment is upon the whole unfavorable to the ritualists, though like most legal judgments upon church matters, it will probably not be very effectual. Mr. Mackonochie is forbidden to mix water with wine in the chalice, or to elevate the bread and wine "for an appreciable time," or to toss his censer toward persons or things;" yet he may burn incense as much as he pleases, may perform a slight elevation of the host, and may use lighted candles on the communion table. The charge of "excessive kneeling," which had also been brought against the reverend gentleman, the Court prudently declines to pass upon, but refers it to the judgment of the Bishop. On the whole, the trial seems to have left ritualism about where it was before.

The Gettysburg Lottery affair has become a question of anxiety. The doors are closed. There is no drawing. There are no gifts. The people who bought tickets, on the urgent recommendation of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, and Honest Miles O'Reilly, but against the repeated warnings of THE TRIBUNE, are of course anxious on the subject of their prizes. We beg them not to be alarmed. It gives us pleasure to be assured that the indorsers of the lottery are ready and indeed anxious to redeem the tickets. Mr. Bennett backed up the scheme most reactionary principles resumed. But the in his newspaper in the strongest possible way, and "the great Soldier Boy" published a letter to the managers, in which he said: "I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence." We think, therefore, that holders of scrip in that desirable investment had better present it at once for redemption either at the office of The Citizen or Herald, or (after 5 p. m.) at Washington Hights.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins is to give a matinée of ano-forte music to morrow at Dodworth Hall, when he in play among other takes the posthumous book of endetsoon's "Songs without words." WASHINGTON.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S PRIENDS AGAIN HOPEFUL-COUNSEL IN CONSULTATION-WASHINGTON COMMENT UPON THE SENATE'S ACTION-GEN. GRANT TO BE CALLED-SENSATIONAL JOUR-NALISM.

TRUNGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 13, 1868. Mr. Johnson's friends are exceedingly jubilant tonight over the vote which was cast in the Senate today admitting the testimony of Lieut.-Gen. Sherman relative to his conversations with the President on the subject of the removal of Mr. Stanton. They point to it as significant of the final vote, and take fresh courage from this concession on the part of the Senate to the defense against their better reason, as expressed in their votes on Saturday. Whatever may be the result of it, or whatever may be the motives which induced this change of base, it is certain that Senators have not impressed the thinking public with a very exalted conception of their judgment. It is not regarded as injuring the case of the House in any way; but it is feared that it may lead to the admission of of a vast amount of testimony in no way relevant to the issue. Senators' action to-day is regarded as not unlike that of the burlesque council of the father of Pocahontas, who one morning declared the first business in order to be the repeal of all is laws passed

the day before. The President's counsel held a meeting last evenng, and a majority of them held that it would be better to abandon the attempt to get the evidence in: but Mr. Stanbery did not concur in this opinion, and in deference to him it was determined to try it again to-day. He argued that it would be a strong point to send to the country, in a political view, that the Lientenant-General of the armies knew a good deal about the case and that the Senate would not hear him, fearing that it might injure the prosecution. The question to which the Senate refused to allow an answer on Saturday, by a vote of 29 to 23, was:

In that interview, what conversation took place between the President and you in regard to the removal of tween the Pres Mr. Stanton !

The question to-day was-

When the President tendered to you the office of Secre-ary of War ad interim on the 27th of January, 1888, and on the 31st of the same month, that year, did he at any time of making such tender state to you what his purpose n so doing was f

This was admitted to-day by a vote of 26 to 25-the only difference between the two questions being in the mere words, and in the fact that one was asked by Mr. Stanbery and the other by Reverdy Johnson. On those questions Mr. Corbett, who voted Nay or Saturday, voted Yea to-day. Mr. Frelinghuysen voted in the negative on Saturday and in the affirmative to-day. Mr. Henderson, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Sherman did the same, while Mr. Morgan, who voted in the negative on Saturday, placed himself on the other side of the list to-day. The only fears entertained on the point are that it will unnecessarily protract the trial and will afford the defense a pretense to summon any number of witnesses to testify to all sorts of conversations with the Executive. It is believed by some, however, that Senators will put up the barriers to-morrow which

tions of gossiping journalists and sycophant army officers to whom the President unbosomed himself on the question upon which he is now impeached. It is rumored to-night that Gen. Grant is to be called by the defense to-morrow to show a conversation or declaration similar to that of Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, and it is also reported that Gen. Rousseau will arrive here in a few days to testify concerning

another conversation with His Excellency.

they threw down to-day, and not allow the case to

drag on for the next month by admitting the asser-

Steedman will probably follow next, and if the Senate adhere to the ruling of to-day, to allow everything to go in as testimony, the President's counsel will probably read all the newspaper dispatches sent in support of My Policy from Washington for the past two years. It is expected that Mack " and " J. B. S." and other correspondents will take the stand to-morrow. Some of the Cabinet officers may also be called. Lieut.-Gen. Sherman has been summoned by the prosecution, and is to have a preliminary examination before the Board of Managers to-morrow.

The medals and diplomas awarded at the Paris Exposition to American inventors have arrived at the State Department, and are to be exhibited at the old Hall of Representatives in the Capitol. The cases are to be uncovered on Thursday next. The diplomas number 300, and to the entire collection are to be added a series of photographs 24 feet long giving a panoramic view of the United States.

The correspondents of a certain New-York journal amuse themselves by writing threatening letters in the name of the Ku-Klux Klan to members of Congress and others here, and then telegraphing glowing accounts of the affair to that paper. This is one of the ways in which news is made up for that

In the case of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas against Mr. Stanton, for trespess, in having caused his arrest for an alleged violation of the Civil Tenure-of-Office an alleged violation of the Civil Tenure-of-Office act, by accepting the appointment, and attempting to exercise the duties of Secretary of War ad interim, the damages being laid at \$150,000, Mr. A. G. Riddle has entered his appearance for the defendant, and filed a plea of "not guilty." Gen. Thomas's counsel, Messis, Merrick and Cox, have joined, and possibly the case may be placed on the May calendar of the Circuit Court.

DEATH OF LORD CARDIGAN. James Thomas Brudenell, seventh Earl of

Cardigan, who led the celebrated charge of the Six Hund

red at Baiaklava, and whose name has been promi-

nently before the public in more or less honorable connections throughout most of his career, died at his seat a Northamptonshire, England, on the 28th of March, iu consequence of a fall from his horse. He was born in 1797, and entered the army at the semewhat mature age of 27, purchasing a cornectey in the 8th Hussars. The influence of wealth and family position in the military career in England was strikingly exemplified in his case, for in four years, without having seen a day's service in the field, he had risen to be Lleutenant-Colonel, which by the maners of the British influence of wealth and family position in the military career in England was strikingly exemplified in his case, for in four years, without having seen a day's service in the field, he had risen to be Lieutenant-Colonel, which, by the usages of the British army, made him the actual commander of the regiment. He was the bean ideal of a cavairy officer of the "Gny Livingstone" school; handsome in person; one of the best horsemen of his time darling, impetuous, anabitious hanghty and passionate in his dealings with men; unscraptious and successful in his intimacies with women. The scandals of his private conduct became the repreach of the peccage, and his violent and overbearing temper made his regiment the most notorious in the service. For his treatment of a Major Wathen he was contributed his regiment the most notorious in the service. For his treatment of a Major Wathen he was contributed to the lith Hussars, the necroing in India. His short term of service abroad seems to have been as uncomfortable as his military career at home. The officers hated him cerdially, and when he brought his command back to England a series of quarrels and bickerings broke out which caused the whole country to ring with his name. He insulted one capital by reprimanding him for indroducing Rhine wine in a "black bottle" at a mess banquot; he provoked another into a breach of discipline which ended in the expulsion of the injured man from the service; and he fought a duel upon Wimbleton Common with Capt, Harvey Tucket, who had served under him in India, and had resigned his commission—so it is said—for the purpose of challenging the noble lord who had tempted the honor of his wife. The subsequent career of Capt. Tucket was wounded in the deel, and Lord Cardigan was indicted for retony. He availed him self of his privilege as a nect, and elected to be tried by the House of Lordis. The trial, which took place in Westminster Hall before one of the most brilliant and aristocratic assembliages which had ever witnessed a prosecution in E the regiment was 700 strong. Nevertheless, Lord Cardigan was a good soldier and an efficient disciplinarian, and possibly it was this circlinistance quite as much as favoritism which enabled that to retain his rank, and on the outbreak of the Crimean was to be appointed to the command of the Light Brigade. His personal codrage was superb. Yet on the field of Balaklava he seems to have let slip two splendid opportunities. The first was when he had a chance to sweep down upon the rear and flenk of the Bassian horse, then engaged with the English cavalry, but refused because his brother-in-law and seperior efficer, Lord Lucan, with whom

THE DRAMA. MR. DICKENS AS MRS. GAMP.

The spirit of delight, as every reader of

Shelley knows, rarely came to the tired poet. Rarely to

any lover of fun comes the spirit of delight that suffused his mind and sparkled from his face when first be made the acquaintance of Mrs. Gamp. That fat and fussy bee then is one of the great creations of English humor. Un genial, uncomical to herself, having no perception either of feelings or of fun, the gross London nurse, the sharp. lliterate, ungainly, piggish cockney, the friend of virtue and of Mrs. Harris, delights by sheer force of a character that is very skillfully exhibited, with a view to comis effects, under the developing influence of various but a ways happy combinations of circumstance. It is in Me-Pecksniff's company that this eccentric female is first en countered; and no contrast could well be more ludicrous than these two personages present. Introduced by the Salisbury, Mrs. Gamp urbane architect of thereafter makes her own way, very easily, to the highest place in the estimation lovers of humor; and, in fact, overshadows all her comis cotemporaries that figure in the tale of " Martin Church wit." Her umbrella; her loquacity; her personal ance dotes and timely aphorisms; her fondness for gin; her so dispoged;" her penchant for "cowcumbers;" her belief in regular habits; her mythical friend Mrs. Harris, whose husband's "owls was horgans" on a certain delicate and interesting occasion; her ability for sardonic chaffing; bes extraordinary resources in the way of seriously meant but entirely ludicrous illustration; her wonderful and er haustless vocabulary; her ever-famous combat with Betsy Prigg-who can recall, without joyful emotion, his first introduction to all these comicalities? The spirit delight with which they were then greeted came back he all its freshness and fullness to the multitude that, the night, saw and listened to Mr. Dickens, at Steinway Hall, is the character of Sairey Gamp. All students of Mr. Dick ens know that his conceptions of comic character are thoroughly felt and minutely worked out in their author's nature—that he throws his whole genius and personality into them, and spares no labor to make their execution perfect. Mrs. Gamp, as written, conspicuously attests that this is so. Mrs. Gamp, as read, fully confirme this theory. Like all his best readings, it throws a clear light upon the constitution of his mind and the method of its workmanship-topics that, to the critic, naturally pessess a peculiar interest. In one word, it shows an shsolute and perfect sympathy between the intellect and the imagination. The ideal of the latter is a profound joy to the former. Mr. Dickens must have taken the keenest pleasure in depicting old Sairey; and that pleasure he seemed to feel anew in representing her last night. Necessarily he could give but a few scenes from her checkered career-a few passages from her voluminous conversation. But those scenes and pas sages were well chosen, and the effect of the readingnot so much by reason of Mr. Dickens's elecutionary powers as by reason of the spirit that shone through bin and lit up the character, just as the flame within lights up the enfolding transparency-was that of an actual dramatic performance. We call to mind but two actors on the American stage who, with all the appliances of theatrical art, could make Mrs. Gamp even half as life-like to the material eye as she was, in Mr. Dickens's suggestive sketch, to the eye of imagination. Those actors are George Holland and William Davidge. To the reader, however, a different test is applicable from that invited by the actor. By a few light touches, by the mystical spell of a sound, clear-sighted, steadily-directed, and genial intelligence, by the true feeling and the simple method for which he is remarkable, Mr. Dickens made this creation of his genles (copied from reality, but charmingly embellished and emphasized in the copying), a graphic picture, to live in memory side by side with his Bob Cratchit, his Little Judge, his Old Weller, his John Brodie, his Fanny Squeers, his Mr. and Mrs. Micowber; platform characterizations, a presented by their author, which could not be bettered. and which are altogether delightful and memorable.

Dr. Marigoid preceded Mrs. Gamp last evening, but of that we have previously spoken. It was no less characteristic and pathetic than at first, and was most class orately executed. The hall was full, the applause was frequent and expressive, but neither frequent nor hearts enough. The occasion was in all respects pleasant. Mr. Dickens evinced no faffgue, but was apparently in excellent spirits-touched within, no doubt, by that natural sadness of sentiment which clings about the heart that must soon utter to multitudes of friends its loving and sorrowing word of Farewell. BARNEY WILLIAMS AT THE B

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appeared at this theater last evening before a crowded house, and were warmly welcomed by their many admirers. Very well-known pieces were presented—"The Pairy Circle" and "Customs of the Country." They have often received attention in these columns. The former is much quieter and more delicate than the general run of Irish dramas, and its chief part, Con O'Carolan, affords scope for faithful character-painting and real Celtic humor on the part of Mr. Waliams. Every habitual theater-goer will recall with satisfaction his acting in the scene of O'Carolan's dream. The after-piece," Customs of the Country," introduces Mrs. Williams as the Yankee Girl, in which she is unique and comic if not truthfully representative of the original These pieces will be repeated to-night. At the moment, it is only necessary thus to direct attention to the Green Harp. That instrument never sounds in vain, partieularly when brushed by the Hibernian hands of Barney

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.

"Cymbeline" was last evening the first of Mrs. Kemble's readings at the Brooklyn Institute. Although laboring under a severe cold, which taxed her voice and seemed to cause her no slight discomfort, the result of her efforts was evidently most satisfactory to her large audience. The hall of the Institute is quite well adapted to reading-better, perhaps, than is the arithmetical calculation of the janitor, or some one class to the comfort of ticket-holders. The space ordinarily given to four persons was, in the distribution of seats last evening, frequently made to answer for five. It is to be hoped that hereafter this mistake will not be made. The audience was select and punctually scated at the appointed time. In all the portraitures of character of this varied and shifting play, Mrs. Kemble was always the artist that she has so long been in the interpretation of Shakespearian genius.

DRAMATIC NOTES. "Ruy Blas," and Daddy Gray," are the latest abblications in Mr. R. M. De Witt's Fifteen cent series of Acting Plays."

Mr. Dickens's programme for to-night's read ing is among the very best. It includes "Nicholas Nickleby." and "Boots at the Holly-Tree Inn." The present is the Fourth Week of "La Bella

Helene" at the French Theater. Another "Grand Duchess" Matinée is set down for next Saturday at this house. Boston we believe is to hear and see the beauth ful Helen in the course of the Spring.

Mr. Vandenhoff appears to have nailed the flag of elocution to the mast of perseverance. To night at Dodworth's Hall he will read "Dr. Marigold" and "Mrs. Gamp." On Wednesday evening he will read selections from Scott and Mr. Dickens; and on Thursday evening will read selections exclusively from Mr. Dickens. People who have the odor of comparisons may first ens. People who have the odor of comparisons may first hear Mr. Dickens, and then hear Mr. Vandenhoff—and then read themselves; and they will be sure to be suited.

MUSIC.

"MARTHA" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The short season of Italian opera which the "Artists' Union" promised us opened satisfactorily last night with a performance of "Martha." The principal singers, Miss Hauck, Madam Testa, and Signort Letti and Antonucci, were thoroughly at home in their respect parts, and acquitted themselves very well. The piquand and girlishness of Lady Henrietta suit Miss Hauck's style, and the music is all within the range of her voice. In the "Last Rose of Summer" she was encored, of course, everybody is; but, unlike a great many, she fully deserved the compliment. Madam Testa acted with especia vivacity, and added a great deal to the spirit of of the performance. Lord made a very acceptable Lional, his voice and his method both having improved since we last heard him; and Antonucci is an excellent Plunkel. The chorus was of the usual material and dimensions, and the orchestra, under the lead of Mr. Bergmann, was very good indeed. To-morrow night, "Fra Diavolo."

MUSICAL NOTES. THE AMERICAN